

posteriorly. In the skull, which is best understood by comparison with that of a *Thunnus*, the ossified sclerotic and broad opercular bones are typically Scombroïd features. In a *Thunnus* the roof of the skull is composed of a posterior, short, nearly vertical portion, formed to a great extent by the exoccipitals, and above them by the supra-occipital and epiotics, and of an anterior, long, nearly horizontal portion, mainly formed by the frontals, and behind them by squamosals, parietals, epiotics, and supra-occipital. The upper forks of the post-temporals are attached to the epiotics, which almost meet in the middle line, the posterior part of the supra-occipital being very narrow; the frontals only meet in the middle line posteriorly, anteriorly they bound a cavity in front of the brain-cavity, open above, the floor of which is formed by the ethmoid, and which is filled with a loose oily tissue. The skull of *Luvarus* may be regarded as that of a *Thunnus* in which the posterior, nearly vertical part of the roof has become very long and oblique, the epiotics being greatly enlarged and united in the middle line behind the supra-occipital, whilst this latter bone is carried forwards to the level of the prefrontals and forms the roof of the cavity between the frontals, which is extremely large and is open anteriorly, its floor now being formed mainly by the united alisphenoids and prefrontals. From Mr. Waite's figure it would appear that ethmoid and supra-occipital are connected. The posterior part of the skull below is remarkable for its extreme shortness and great depth.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to Mr. A. Collenette, Hon. Curator of the Guernsey Museum, and to Mr. E. Gerrard, by whose courtesy I have been enabled to examine this skeleton.

L.—On a new Species of Cat from China.

By J. LEWIS BONHOTE, M.A.

IN working out some of the small spotted cats of China I find the following species to be undescribed, and I propose for it the name

Felis Ricketti, sp. n.

Intermediate in size between *F. euphilura* and *F. chinensis*. General ground-colour bluish grey, except across the shoulders, where rufous tips to the hairs predominate. White

stripes in front of the eye conspicuous but short, losing themselves before reaching level of the ear. Starting from the outer margin of these stripes on either side a black stripe runs backwards, which broadens out considerably behind the ear, gradually becoming rufous at the base of the neck, and ending abruptly over the shoulders. The black inner margins to the white eye-stripe remain narrow and, becoming more or less suffused with rufous over the shoulders, may still be traced, although very much broken up, as far as the hind-quarters. The remainder of the upper parts are covered with elongated spots of rufous with or without black centres, those on the limbs showing most black. Underparts white, with a row of clear-cut black spots on either side of the ventral median line. Across the lower part of the neck are three or four irregular black collars, much broken up and suffused with rufous. The tail is light grey in colour, annulated with black, the annulations being about equal in breadth to the spaces between them. The outer sides of the ears are black, with a small patch of white.

The skull is large and strongly built, but, except in size, does not differ appreciably from that of *F. chinensis*.

Dimensions (from dried skin) :—Head and body 26 inches ; tail 11.

Skull (see below).

Hab. Foochow, China.

Type. B.M. 98. 6. 21. 1. Collected by C. B. Rickett, Esq., on the 5th April, 1898.

There are two other specimens in the Museum, one from Ningpo and the other from Corea. This species is nearly allied to *F. euphilura*, of which the British Museum has specimens from Amurland and Corea. *F. euphilura* is, however, a much larger cat with long fur and a thick bushy tail. It has hardly any markings except on the head; there is a slightly darker area along the middle of the back and a few faint rufous spots may be traced on the flanks, limbs, and tail. On the underside, except for some broken rufous collars on the throat, there are no distinct markings, the general colour being pale buff; in specimens from Corea the markings are more distinctly visible.

In the general tone of its colour *F. Ricketti* is not unlike *F. tristis*, especially resembling it in the predominance of the rufous tint over the shoulders and the blue-grey colour of the rest of the body. *F. tristis*, however, is much larger and its markings are broad, irregular, light patches with dark edgings, resembling in shape those of *F. marmorata*; whereas in the present species the markings are in the shape of spots, and

where there is a differentiation of colour the dark part lies in the centre. One other species, *F. chinensis*, has to be taken into account; but apart from size, for it is smaller, *F. chinensis* may be distinguished by the ground-colour being buff, not grey; the shoulders are not noticeably more rufous than the rest of the body, and the spots are much smaller and more cleanly cut.

I append the measurements of the skulls of *F. euptilura*, *F. Ricketti*, and *F. chinensis*.

	Greatest length.	Basal length.	Palatal length.	Zygomatic breadth.	Greatest breadth of brain-case.	Breadth between inner roots of carnassials.	Length of carnassials.
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
<i>F. euptilura</i> , Ell. } B.M. 95.2.21.1. }	110	90	39	70	47	27	11
<i>F. Ricketti</i> . } B.M. 98.6.21.1. }	105	88	39	69	44	25	10.5
<i>F. chinensis</i> . } B.M. 2.6.10.9. }	88 approx. }	75	35	60	42	22	10

LI.—*New Mammals from Chiriqui.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

A FURTHER collection received from Mr. H. J. Watson, of Boquete, Chiriqui, contains, besides examples of almost all the species described from that locality by Mr. Outram Bangs, specimens of the following new forms:—

Cebus imitator, sp. n.

Like *C. hypoleucus*, but the female with elongated frontal tufts.

Speaking first of the female only it may be described as follows:—

Size and colour in all respects as in *C. hypoleucus*, except on the frontal region, where, as in certain of the South-American species, the hairs are elongated to form prominent frontal tufts which entirely alter the appearance of the face. These hairs are about 40 mm. in length, and are therefore very different from the short hairs covering the frontals in *C. hypoleucus*; they are also of a distinctly brownish tinge, markedly different from the white of the cheeks and throat. White fur on and surrounding the ears longer than in *C. hypoleucus*—indeed the fur throughout, on body, limbs,